

Cosmological models with homogeneous and isotropic spatial sections

Katanaev M.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

© 2017, Pleiades Publishing, Ltd. The assumption that the universe is homogeneous and isotropic is the basis for the majority of modern cosmological models. We give an example of a metric all of whose spatial sections are spaces of constant curvature but the space-time is nevertheless not homogeneous and isotropic as a whole. We give an equivalent definition of a homogeneous and isotropic universe in terms of embedded manifolds.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1134/S0040577917050063>

Keywords

cosmology, homogeneous isotropic universe

References

- [1] C. Clarkson, "Establishing homogeneity of the universe in the shadow of dark energy," *Compt. Rendus Phys.*, 13, 682–718 (2012); arXiv:1204.5505v1 [astro-ph.CO] (2012).
- [2] S. Weinberg, *Gravitation and Cosmology: Principles and Applications of the General Theory of Relativity*, Wiley, New York (1972).
- [3] A. Friedmann, "Über die Krümmung des Raumes," *Z. Phys.*, 10, 377–386 (1922).
- [4] A. Friedmann, "Über die Möglichkeit einer Welt mit konstanter negativer Krümmung des Raumes," *Z. Phys.*, 21, 326–332 (1924).
- [5] G. Lemaître, "Un univers homogène de masse constante et de rayon croissant, rendant compte de la Vitesse radiale de nébuleuses extra-galactiques," *Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles A*, 47, 49–59 (1927).
- [6] G. Lemaître, "L'Univers en expansion," *Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles A*, 53, 51–85 (1933).
- [7] H. P. Robertson, "On the foundations of relativistic cosmology," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 15, 822–829 (1929).
- [8] H. P. Robertson, "Relativistic cosmology," *Rev. Modern Phys.*, 5, 62–90 (1933).
- [9] H. P. Robertson, "Kinematics and world structure," *Astrophys. J.*, 82, 284–301 (1935).
- [10] R. C. Tolman, "The effect of the annihilation of matter on the wave-length of light from the nebulae," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 16, 320–337 (1930).
- [11] R. C. Tolman, "More complete discussion of the time-dependence of the non-static line element for the universe," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 16, 409–420 (1930).
- [12] D. Hilbert, "Die Grundlagen der Physik," *Math. Ann.*, 92, 1–32 (1924).
- [13] G. Fubini, "Sugli spazii a quattro dimensioni che ammettono un gruppo continuo di movimenti," *Ann. Mat. Pura Appl. Ser. III*, 9, 33–90 (1904).
- [14] L. P. Eisenhart, *Riemannian Geometry*, Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N. J. (1926).
- [15] R. C. Tolman, "On the estimation of distances in a curved universe with a non-static line element," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 16, 511–520 (1930).
- [16] A. G. Walker, "On Milne's theory of world-structure," *Proc. London Math. Soc. Ser. 2*, 42, 90–127 (1936).

- [17] M. O. Katanaev, "On homogeneous and isotropic universe," *Modern Phys. Lett. A*, 30, 1550186 (2015); arXiv:1511.00991v1 [gr-qc] (2015).
- [18] R. M. Wald, *General Relativity*, Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. (1984).
- [19] M. O. Katanaev, "Geometric methods in mathematical physics," arXiv:1311.0733v3 [math-ph] (2013).
- [20] I. Ya. Aref'eva and I. V. Volovich, "The null energy condition and cosmology," *Theor. Math. Phys.*, 155, 503–511 (2008).
- [21] V. A. Rubakov, "The null energy condition and its violation," *Phys. Usp.*, 57, 128–142 (2014).
- [22] G. A. Alekseev, "Collision of strong gravitational and electromagnetic waves in the expanding universe," *Phys. Rev. D*, 93, 061501 (2016).
- [23] A. K. Gushchin, "L -estimates for the nontangential maximal function of the solution to a second-order elliptic equation," *Sb. Math.*, 207, 1384–1409 (2016).
- [24] A. K. Gushchin, "Solvability of the Dirichlet problem for an inhomogeneous second-order elliptic equation," *Sb. Math.*, 206, 1410–1439 (2015).
- [25] V. V. Zharinov, "Conservation laws, differential identities, and constraints of partial differential equations," *Theor. Math. Phys.*, 185, 1557–1581 (2015).
- [26] V. V. Zharinov, "Bäcklund transformations," *Theoret. and Math. Phys.*, 189, 1681–1692 (2016).